Business Notices.

ONE OF OUR WEEKLY PAPERS SAYS: "I am ONE OF OUR WEEKLY TAPPERS SAYS: "I am to the difference of the service to mankind! Yes, I answer, I have heard of KNOX." Knowing but one KNOX who has been of any service to mankind worth making a note of we, of course, thought that KNOX, the HATTER, who serves mankind on the corner of Fulton at and Broadway, must be the man. But, greatly to our disgust and actorishment, the person alinded to, with the immertal name, was an obscure individual down East who had only invented a plow. KNOX the HATTER, is more illustrious than a score of plow inventors.

Oculist AND AURIST, (From London,) Lest the Everett House, Union-square, where he may be not

spited.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
From The London Times.

A number of scientific centlemen assembled vesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of

be care of

DEAFRES AND BLINDNESS.

Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many othors, it was stated by their parents, had been been deaf and such been deaf and such been been deaf and such been been deaf and such been deaf a

whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born user dumb.

They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been corred by the application of Dr. Tunnerun's Hemerica.

And what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, ropture of the lympanum, or obstruction of the loternal passage, rolled has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or

inconvenience.

Several patients, who represented that they had been completely blind, said that they could now pletely blind, said that they could now.

We agree with the Messra Chambers that Dr. TURNBULL, has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a gravp of certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to.

CURE CARE OF DEAFNESS.

Such as were never cured before. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS AT COST FOR CASH

-Ws. Rowe, jr., will remove from 279 to 267 Hudsonest, Nov-10 and till then offers his entire stock at a great sacrifice. In fact all the old stock must be sold to open the new store with new goods. Call early. TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flush-

log. N. Y., offer for sale a large assortment of Trees and Time for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden and the green HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF

ran Safes that were awarded measurements. The Patentee placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, London, and invited all the pick-locks in the world to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The sub-cribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell HERBERG'S PATINIX CARMETON SAFE, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

Nos. 135, 137 and 130 Wesset., and No. 5 Marray st., N. Y.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wies and Toureus have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stack in the world. Twelve private rooms, and have moss Dyr. Seldes Barctur, only, No. 213 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand et, are now prepared to exhibit their Fall. Importations of Excliss and French Carper-ING, comprising every description and grade, from the most COSTLY to the CHEAPEST FARRIC.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS, good styles and quality, % per ya d.

FECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling Sewing Machines for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving wheel. Also, improved machines, making five, four or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of Sewing Machine now before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss.

I. M. Singer & Co. No. 2020. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES-SPEED AND PER-

TREES.—PRINCE & Co.'s Descriptive Cata, logue gratis at FOWLER and WELLS'S, No. 398 Rroadway, N. T.

TO WHOLESALE

AND COUNTRY DREGGISTS.

BARKES & PARK,

No. 564 Broadway, N. Y., invite the attention of close buyers
to their immense stock of European and American
TATENT MEDICINES,
the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below propeletors prices, by the down, package, or 190 gross.

BARKES & PARK, N. Y., Cinckmati and San Francisco.

SMITHSOMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY. On the EUROPEAN OF AMERICAN PLAN, at option, Invites the attention of TRAPELERS. Iso, of FAMILIES and SINGLE GENTLIEMEN looking for Win I quarters. STEAM-HEAT THROUGHOUT. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to say speciable person who will call and receive it. For Buscroula and old Ulers, unsurpased. S. B. Smith, Elec Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church STIFF NECKS-From Cold or otherwise, RAD way's READY RELIEF will remove the stiffness by five minut rubbing. Ranway & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st., N. Y. R. R. Remedies sold by Druggists and Merchants everywher

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—We are always and to notice the protess of improvements in demectic manufactures, and especially
when such improvements are effected in our own city. The
French have intherto been decemed too skillful in the manufacture of drammental Paper Hangings to be rivaled by the workmen of any other nation; and in his country, the Enthadelphia
manufacturers have been thought to produce the finest Wall
Papers, but we have at least one establishment in New-York
which rivals the French and beats the Phinadelphians. Specimens of the finest foreign and domestic Papers Hangings may
be seen and compared at the Store of Messas. Troots a Faye &
Co., No. 257 Breadway, and we renture to say, after examining
them escelluly, that those manufactured by Messas Faye & Co. be seen and compared at the Store of Messrs. Thostas Fayr & Co., No. 257 Broadway, and we venture to say, after examining them excelled, that those manufactured by Messrs. Fayr & Co. are quite equal to the French in beauty of design and accuracy of finish, and much specifor to the best products of the Philadelphia factories that have come under our notice. Messrs. Fayr & Co.'s Frence Papers are particularly admirable. The farm well deserve the honor of a Gold Medal, which has been awarded to them by the American Institute for the best specimens of American Fayer Hangings exhibited at the last Annual Fair.

Thomas Fayre & Co.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, No. 257 Broadway, New York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

At Great Bargains, at the
ONE PRICE GARPET STORE of
YOUNG AJANN,
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. The HORACE WA-

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SORE PHROAT WILL be found by using Dr. Busn's Madic CREAM LINIMENT. I be found by using Dr. Busn's Madic CREAM LINIMENT. I cures in one night, at a cost of only 25 cents. Principal Depot European Company of the Cream Company of the Cream Liniment. I Busn & Galle, No. 136 Greenwich st. And by other Druggists.

THE ESPENSCHEID HAT for the Fall and Winter workmanship, it is certainly superior to any hat sold in Broad-way. Go and judge for yourselt, at No. 118 Nassan-at

RUPTURE. - Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH A Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal
Place, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Refersucess- Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M.
Carnochan. Open from 7 s. m. to 9 p. m.
Mansia & Co., No. 21 Mainlen lane, New-York.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS .- The success of Hor-LOSSECTIERS DITTERS.—The Success of Hoz-letter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters in curing Dyspepsis, lives Complaint, impariing health and fone to the system, craving an appetite, and enlivening the animal spirits, is without a para-iel in the history of medicine. Solid by all Gracers Dragists and Hotels. Horsectiers & Sauth, Proprietors, Pittaburgh Messes, Barries & Park, Broadway and Duaness, are our Wholesale Agents for the East.

FALL BOOTS.-WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st. has on hand a splendid assortment of GENTLEMEN'S Bot suitable for the present season; also, EOYS BOOTS and Six of very superior quality, of his own manufacture and v durable; WATERPROOF FISHING and HUNTING BOOTS, and

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three timethe strength of the common Magnesia, and is clear of unpleasent tay e. Four first-premium silver medals and a World's Fair medal swarded, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists generally, and wholesale by the manufacturer.

J. Hussans, Philadelphia.

DAVIDS'S EXCELSION INDELIBLE INK WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much temproved since the let of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its preparative over any others, if used according to directions. For each by all the principal

if used seconding to directions. For sale by all the princip fivileners in the United States. TRADDEPS DAVIDS & Co., Manufacturing Stationers, N. Y.

VERY CHEAP HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.-E. V. HAUGHWAUT, Nos. 361 and 263 Broadway, respectfully in-forms his friends and enstowers that he expects to remove un-few weeks to his new stores, corner of Broadway and Broome-st.; and having in preparation, in Europe and his own Works, a large assertment of New Goods intermed for the opening, has decided to dispose of his present stock of China, Glass, decided to dispose of his present stock of CHINA, OLASS PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, and GAS FIXTURES at reduce orders. A general reduction will be reading.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS-The family medicine chest that is furnished with those two powerful remedies needs nething more. Eruptions. Sere, Wounds, Ulcers, Tumors and Stiff Joints are intalinity cured by the Otty MENT, and all affections of the Bowels. Stemach and Liver by the Pittis. Sold at the manufactories, No. 20 Maidoniane, New-York, and No. 248 Strand, London, and by all Drugglets, at 25 cents, 623 cents and \$1 per pot or box.

PURE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL, with quining, combines in one remedy the tonic and strengthening properties of the Peruvian bark and the nourth-hin qualities of pure cod liver oil. In debility, consumption, the amount of scrothis, neuralgia, indirection, some Ker, this much already preparation has met with unparalleled domand, and prescribed preparation has met with unparaticled demand, and prescribed by the emineut physicians of this city. Manuscurred and patented by GEORGE E. INGER & Co., Chemists, No. 389 Broadway.

There are spurious Republican ballots circulating in Westchester County-some bearing the name of Marcius L. Cobb for Congress; others that of Wm. H. Pemberton for District Attorney &c. Be sure to read your ballot before voting, and compare the names on it with those known to be the Republican no mincos.

New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1856.

A limited number of advertisem nte are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNZ at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Alleghan; - You cannot vote. You must live in this State a full year, and in the County four months, to vote for any officer.

. . REPUBLICAN BALLOTS may be had to-day at the Central Committee Roome, Academy Hall, No. 963 Broadway, opposite

The Canadian arrived at Quebec yesterday, with Liverpool dates to Oct. 22. England and France have suspended diplomatic intercourse with Naples. Doubts are expressed as to the truth of the statement that the Austrians were evacuating the Danubian Principalities. A ministerial crisis exists at Constantinople. The crisis in Denmark results in the reëstablishment of the old Ministry. Persia solicits the mediation of France in her difficulties with England. Lord Palmerston is preparing a new Reform bill, and Lord John Russell threatens a similar measure. Commercial matters are easier.

We ask attention to an advertisement disproving a shabby, mendacious handbill circulated against Mr. Stranahan, as to a certain local vote he gave regarding the Brooklyn Ferry. It seems to us no great matter, but we are told by those who know, that the denial of the handbill in question is allimportant to his election.

Senator Summer reached Boston yesterday, and was honored with a noble reception. We give a brief account by telegraph.

REPUBLICANS! the eventful day has dawned at last. To day gives a tremendous triumph to Free dom or Slavery. Resolve that no effort, no sacri, fice on your part, shall be wanting to secure it to Freedom.

Your adversaries, flushed with pride and incolence, regard you as an easy spoil. Teach them that they have weefully miscalculated your strength and their own.

Leave to them all the boasting, awaggering, bet, ting, while you keep steadily at work pouring in the votes. For you, it will be time enough for exultation to-morrow.

Mind not their Roorbacks, their vaun's, their calumnies, their lies, but keep steadily putting in legal votes and keeping out illegal until the ballotboxes are closed; and then watch them closely till the last vote is counted out and the result placed beyond contingency.

You know that the quiet men are with us-the seber, conscientious, unaspiring citizens who seldom take part in politics, and are seldom seen at elections-and that thousands of Quakers, Mora, vians, Mennonists, clergymen and others who have not voted for years, will do so this day, nine-tenths of them for Fremont and Freedom. If every legal vote is polled, and none other, our triumph is cer-

But we do not write to inspire you with confi dence of triumph, though our latest dispatches and advices from the doubtful States-Pennsylvania, Indians, Illinois-are all cheering. If we can believe what our friends send us, those States will all vote for Fremont, insuring his election. But whether they do or not, makes no difference in your duty. Responsibilities are for men-results rest with God. If this country is already wise enough, good enough, to throw off the domination of the S'ave Power, then to-day's vote insures and proclaims that result. If not, then to-day's vote will prove a noble preparation for the labors, the duties, the triumphs of the future. Whatever may be the present result, this struggle will never be ended until the principle of Free Territory for Free Labor is established. If we are bailled to-day, Kansas is temporarily enslaved; but we shall not give up the contest. If Kansas should be brought into the Union as a Slave State, we shall still battle for the great truth that Slavery can only go where Slave Law shall have preceded it, and that there is no power in Congress, nor in any branch of the Federal Government, and of course none in the Territorial organizations, which are its creatures, to plant Slavery anywhere under its jurisdictica. What a sovereign State may do within its own limits is another matter; but, outside of these and up to the organization of such State, there is no power anywhere to establish Slavery. Such is the true doctrine, and it will yet be the recognized law of the land. A hundred rebuffs will but insure its altimate and more signal triumph.

Republicans! be the day fair or stormy, the skies bright or lowering, be this our proud reflectionthat we have, each and all, done our whole duty !

If Buchanan should to-day be elected President, the next movement to propitiate and flatter the Pre-Slavery interest, to which this nation will then have fully succumbed, will be the revival of the African slave-trade. Such well be the next great ublic measure which will find its advocacy in Wall street and the support direct or indirect of such presses as The Journal of Commerce and The Commercial Advertiser. To such base uses will these hypocritical pretenders to religion and philan-

thropy come at last. There are many reasons for believing this-we do not mean the base subserviency of those journals to every demand, every whim and caprice of the slaveholders, for that, unfortunately, has been too well established during the present Presidentia campaign to need any array of reasons to support it-but for believing that the next damage and disgrace to be inflicted upon us through doughface sgency, will be the revival of the African slave-trade. It is already loudly demanded by many leading supporters of Buchanan in the Southern States. The repeal of the Missouri Compremise-a measure, so far as the interest and feeling of the North were concerned, of at least equal importance-was conceded without even being asked. It was almost forced on the South by reckless Northern demagogues anxious to curry slaveholding favor. The

race of Douglases and Pierces is not extinct. the other hand, the success of Buchanan will suddenly raise up a new host of them to purchase Southern favor by the performance of new dirty jobs. After the great concessions recently made, only two things more remain in the power of Congress to grant-the revival of the African slavetrade and a new crusade of annexation against Mexico, Cuba and Central America. These two things, indeed, will be most likely to go together, as already several Southern newspapers are busy in proving that the annexation of Cuba, Mexico and Central America will, after all, be of no use to the South-perhaps a positive disadvantage-unless the African slave-trade be at the same time revived to furnish laberers to cultivate the newly-acquired As to the repeal of the laws prohibiting the slave-

trade, with a Senate, a House and a President all the humble servants of the Slave Power, that may be accomplished without difficulty. There is no constitutional impediment in the way. The Constitution does not require the abolition of the slave-trade at the end of twenty years; it only says that it shall not take place before. The prohibition acts have not even the sanctity of a compact and compromise, like that which ought to have protected, though it did not, the Missouri prohibition. The prohibition of the African slave-trade was not a compromise between the North and the South. Both sections concurred in it, on the ground that Slavery is an evil. The South, having changed its mind on that point, has a perfect right to repeal the prohibition, and to call upon the doughfaces to join it in doing so. Besides, if it were in the least necessary, it would be perfectly easy to make an argument against the constitutionality of the acts prohibiting the slave-trade altogether more plausible than any that has yet been made against the constitutionality of the Missouri prohibition.

Let all, then, who wish to avert this horror and disgrace, vote for Fremont. Let Buchanan be elected, and within two years we shall see John Van Buren, John Coct rane, William Appleton and Ruius Choate, all open-mouthed advocates for the revival of the slave-trade, and The Commercial Advertiser spreading over that measure, which it will have done so much to promote, the tattered and transparent mantle of a pretended opposition, but real advecacy. Can it be possible that this further relapse in barbarism awaits us? Reader, at 'east let your vote to-day give assurance to your conscience that you had no part nor lot in it '

The deck is now cleared for action. To-day will be the most important for the State of New-York of any day since the time when the watchman cried midnight and that Cornwallis was taken. The coming election is pivotal. On it may turn the destiny of an empire. If words or acts have any significancy, this day will inaugurate a new lease for Liberty or a new term for Slavery. No ordinary meter can grasp the depth, the hight, the breadth of the question of this election. It reaches to the foundations of the earth, to the very subsoils of a nation's nutriment, establishing whether Slavery shall blast or Liberty shall bless our planet. Such is the choice afforded. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself:" no empty phrase this, but the root of philosophy, of political economy, of a nation's glory, of a Christian peop'e's existence on the face of the earth. History is philosophy teaching by example, and all history teaches but one tale-that the wastes and cruelties of pagan-begotten Slavery have burned out empires like a destroying fire.

That the good and the great of our classic dayshat the men who died with Warren or triumphed with Washington-were all for Liberty and all against Bondage, is fact which should wilt, wither, crush, triturate to the last powder of contempt and oblivion, the crowd of office-hunting weathercocks and sentimental poltroons, who now advance the cause of oppression either by action or default. That the same office-hunting set know that the People of the United States would be for Liberty and against Slavery, if properly instructed, is equally true. But what are the facts-facts which oil and shame the national repute, putting its once democratic distinctions beneath the lowest form of European despetism? These are the facts: In fifteen of the States, covering nearly three-fifths of the entire State-area of the Union, no political discursion is allowed-any exception to this showing the force of the rule. As we write, we have before us eighty Buchanan and Fillmore papers of the South, forty of each, and in regard to the open discussion of the question of Territorial Extension of Slavery and its effects on the life and destiny of this nation, there is the same difference between them that there s between an alligator and a crocodile. Each strives for preëminence in representing its candidate as the special friend of the Slaveocracy. Then n regard to the North, where liberty has not departed quite yet, where freedom of print and speech exists without the bloody terrors of lynch law .- where whips and chains, and blood hounds and funeral pyres, are not fashioned by a vulgar, brutal oligarchy to scourge into submission mechanies and laboring men-in this North there has been a scrub-race of lying between the Buchanan and Fillmore organs. Each and either has ignored the true issue. Throughout Pennsylvania, and in New York, as we have shown, the Buchanan scoundrels have represented "Buchanan and Breckenridge" as the friends of Free Kansas, calling forth the denunciation of a paper,-which, though it despises Free Labor and supports accordingly Fillmore as one of

the candidates of the South, has at least the manliness to denounce the double-faced villainies of the Northern Buchananites. On this point we quote briefly from The Richmond (Virginia) Whig: "MARVELOUS TIMES .- No Further Extension Statert. These indeed at a marvelous times. Amid the eternal din and noise of the Southern Democratic Pressabent the blessing of Slavery-extension, what do we about the blessing of Slavery-extension, what do we see? We see Mr. Buchanan's home-organ, published right under his nose in Lancaster, and suppose it of expressingly Mr. Buchanan's subjuncts, builting ever with indigration at the bare insignation that Buchanan is, or ever was, in favor of extending Slavery, AND P TO US HERE IN THE SOUTH, AND IS SUI

UP TO US HERE IN THE SOUTH, AND IS SUP-PORTED BY THE GREAT BULK OF HIS PARTY HERE IN THE SOUTH, UPON "HE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE GROUND THAT HE IS THE ADVOCATE OF SLAVERY EXTEX-SION, AND WILL SO ADMINISTER THE GOV-ERNMENT AS TO ENLARGE THE AREA OF SLAVERY AND AUGMENT THE POLITICAL HOWER OF THE SOUTH BY THE TOWER OF THE SOUTH BY THE ADDITION OF MORE SLAVE STATES. W. DITION OF MORE SLAVE STATES. We see, also Mr. Brockenridge the Democratic cardidate for the Vice-Presidency, and a Southern man, vel cm nitly declaring before a Northern andience that he belongs to no political organization that desires to extend Slavery. And yet he, too, is supported with cordislity and real by his Southern friends, and by them delly and bourly preclaimed to be the peculiar representative and crampion of Southern views and Southern rights. How is this I The Southern Democratic press are continually filling the ears of the page. cratic press are continuelly filling the ears of the people with their loud clemor in favor of the extension of win their jour cremo in layer of the each sion of Sharery, and yet they are sustaining a candidate for the Vice Presidency—and he a Southern man—who holdly affirms to the faces of his Northern supporters that he belongs to 'No party that desires to extend Slavery,' nor, of course, dees he himself desire to ex-

end it! Does not such gross and glaring in a nsistency -such fraudulent and disreputable double-dealing strike the minds of all fair, just and honest men w utter and overwhelming astonishment? The Demo-cratic party at the South proclaiming their purpose to dissolve the Union and inaugurate civil war, if Slavery one extended and yet botty and madly sustaining on for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency who avoided desire not to extend it! What means this more her desire not to extend it! curious and unexampled course on the part of the De-nocratic party in the present canvass! Weat does it mean? WHICH IS TO BE THE VICE TIM OF THIS OUTRAGEOUS AND INFAMOUS SWINDLE, THE NORTH OR THE SOUTH!"

Such, it appears, is the mode of conducting the Buchanan canvass-of Buchanan who will carry fourteen Southern States-we can hardly believe that even Delaware will vote against him, though Maryland may. But, if Buchanan be elected, we can tell The Richmond Whig and the world at large who will be the dupe: the North-yes, the North: for the South never misses its man; and the South has chosen the old Federalist of Lancaster County for "Thirteen Reasons" set down in The Richmond Enquirer, the chief organ of the slavedriving Devierracy-all of which reasons combined, show in the opinion of the South that " no man, not even John C. Calhoun, can show so clear a record in favor of Slavery as James Buchanan," Yes, if the North coalesce with the South they

will as surely be duped as that effect follows cause. Let the voters remember-that Liberty and anti-Slavery brought the fathers of the Republic together in 1774, and in 1776, and in 1787. That, notwithstanding all the aggressions of the South, "the Democratic party" of the North were against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise up to the time that it was evolved by Donglas and Company. Let the voters remember that the same Stephen Arnold Douglas, in his speech made at Springfield, Illinois, in the year 1850, made use of these words: The Missouri Compromise had an origin akin to that of the Constitution of the United States, conceived in the same spirit of fraternal affection, and calculated to remove for ever the danger which seemed to threaten, at some distant day, to sever the social bond of union. All the evidences of public opinion at that day seemed to indicate that this Compromise has become cauonized in the hearts of the American people as a sacred thing, which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb. Let the voters remember that Franklin Pierce, when President of the Reform Constitutional Convention of New-Hampshire in 1851, declared peremptorily against Slavery-Extension. Let the voters remember that James Buchanan, in his letter to Mr. Sandford of Alabama in 1848, affirmed the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories. Let them remember the Buffalo Platform of 1848, when John Van Buren, John Cochrane and all the rest of them declared for more even than the present Republican Platform asks. Let them remember that every Democrat of signal honesty and integrity has already joined the Republican ranks. But, above all, let them remember the warning voices of the men of old regarding the Extension of Slavery and the endurance of the institution; and, as germane to the occasion, we present the following historic facts. Pender them, voters,

First let us present the sentiments of George WASHINGTON on the Slavery question:

At the commencement of the American Revolution, the citizens of the different colonies frequently collected together to consider public measures of moment. Among the papers left by Gen. Washington at his decease, was the original draft of a series of resolutions passed in Virginia at one of these popular assemblages. It reads thus:

"At a general meeting of the freeholders and in-habitants of the County of Fairfax, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1774, at the Court-House, George Washington, Chairman, and Robert Harrison, Clerk of said meeting." At that meeting among other things it was

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that, during our present difficulties and distress, no slaves ought to be imported into any of the British Colonies on this Continent; and we take this opportu nity of decloring our most earnest wishes to see an en-tire stop put to such a wicked, cruel, and unnatural The doings of that meeting are known in history

The Fairfax County Resolutions," and Mr. Sparks in his "Writings of George Washington," ol. 2, page 494, observes: "Such were the opinions of Washington and his associates in Virginia at the beginning of the Revolutionary contest." Here is a kindred opinion of LAFAYETTE on the

same subject. He had purchased a plantation in Cayenne for the purpose of encouraging the emancipation of the blacks; about which, while he was n prison at Magdeburg, Lafayette wrote:

1 know not what disposition has been made of my plantation at Cayenne but I have Madame de Lafayette will take care that the negroes who cultivate it shall preserve their liberty."—See Sparks's Life of Gove. Morris, vol. 1, p. 410.

Upon the same subject, in a letter to Lafayette, f care April 5, 1783, Washington says:

"The scheme, my dear Marquis, which you propos as a precedent to encourage the emancipation of the black people in this country from that state of bondage enevolence of your heart. I shall be happy to join ou in so landable a work, but will defer going to a detail of the business till I have the pleasure I seeing you."—Sparks's Wistings of Washington, pl. 8 p. 414.

In a letter to Robert Morris, dated at Mount Vernon, April 12, 1786, Washington uses this lan-

I hope it will not be conceived from these observa-I hope it will not be conceived from these observa-tions that it is my wish to hold the unhappy people who are the so, ject of this letter in Slavery. I can only say that there is not a man living who wishes more sincere-ly than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it: but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting.

And on the 9th of September in the same year, in letter to Mr. John F. Mercer, he writes:

"I never mean, unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase; it being among my first wishes to see some can adopted by which Slavery in this country may be stoolished by law. —See Sparks's Writings, &c., vol.

On the 6th of January, 1792, CHARLES PINCK-NEY, then Governor of South Carolina, wrote from Charleston to Gen. Washington, saying:

Charleston to Gen. Washington, saying:

"Our Legislature, among other questions, agitated the one respecting the future importation of slaves, as the prohibition expired in March 1733. Great pains were used to effect a total prohibition; but upon the question being taken in the Senate, it was lost by so decided a majority that I think we may consider it as certain this State will, after March, 1793, import as largely as they ever did. It is a decision, upon the policy of which I confess I have my doubts." In answer to this letter, Gen. Washington wrote,

March 17, 1792:

"I must say that I lament the decision of your Leg islature upon the question of importing slaves after March, 1753. I was in hopes that motives of policy as well as other good reasons, supported by the as well as other good reacts, apported to the created, would have operated to produce a total prohibition of the impertation of shares whenever the question came to be sgitated in any State that might be interested in the measure. —Sparks 10, page 224.

It will be seen that in "the times that tried men's souls" the policy and "direful effects" of Slavery were sgitated by our ancestors, even in South Carolina.

In answer to inquiries by Sir John Sinclair of

England, Gen. Washington, in a letter to him of date December 11, 1796, giving reasons why lands were then higher in Pennsylvania than in Maryland and Virginia, adds:

"And because there are laws here for the gradual shoition of Slavery, which neither of the two States above mentioned have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote."—Sparks 12, 326.

By the last will and testament of Gen. Was hingten, dated July 9, 1799, it is provided among other bequests as follows:

bequests as follows:

"Item—Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the slaves whom I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life, though earnestly wished by me, would be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriage with the dower received, as to explict the mean painful sensations, if not count of their intermixture by marriage with the dower negroes, as to excite the mest painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences, to the latter, while both de-scriptions are in the occupancy of the same propieter, it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them.' The testator then, after providing for those who, through cold age, bodily infirmity, or infancy, will be unable to support themselves, specially adds: 'And I do 'bereby expressly forbid the sale or transportation out of 'the said Commenwealth, of any slave I may die pos-sersed of under any pretense whatsoever; and I do sessed of ander any pretense whatsoever, and I do moreover most pointedly and most solemnly enjoin it upp n my executors, hereafter named, or the survivers of them, to see that this clause respecting slaves, and every part therest, be religion by fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place, without evasion, neglect, or delay."—Sparks 1, 569.

To these let us add BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S sentiments on the Slavery question. In 1751 Dr. Benjamin Franklin wrote his "Observations concerning "the increase of mankind and the peopling of "countries." in which is the following section:

12. It is an ill-grounded opinion that by the labor "12. It is an ill-grounded opinion that by the labor of slaves America may possibly vie in cheapness of manufactures with Britain. The labor of slaves can never be so cheap here as the labor of workingmen is in Britain. Any one may compute it. Interest of money in the Colonias from 6 to 10 per cent. Slaves, one with another, cost £30 per head. Reckon then the interest of the first purchase of a slave, the insurance or risk on his life, his clothing and diet, expenses in his sickness and loss of time, loss by his neglect of business, ineglect is natural to the man who is not to be benefitted by his own care or diffiguree, expense of a driver to keep him at work, and his pilleting from time to time (almost every slave being by fering from time to time (almost every slave being by nature a thi-f, and compare the whole amount with the wages of a manufacturer of iron or wool in En-gland, you will see that labor is much cheaper there than it ever can be by negroes here. Why, then, will Americans purchase slaves! Because slaves may be kept as long as a man pleases, or has occasion for their labor." and in the thriteenth section, in enumerating the "things that must diminish a nation," he

says:

"e. The introduction of slaves.—The negroes brought into the English sugar islands have greatly diminished the whites there; the poor are by this means deprived of employment, while a few families acquire vast estates, which they spend on foreign luxuries, and checating their children in the habit of those luxuries, the same income is needed for the support of one that might have maintained one hundred. The whites who have slaves not laboring, are enfeched, and therefore not generally so profile; the slaves being worked too hard and ill fed, their constitutions are broken, and the deaths among them are more than the births, so that a centinual supply is needed from Africa. The northern colonies, baving few slaves, increase in whites. Slaves also pejorate the families that use them: the white children become proud, disgusted with labor, and, being educated in idleness, are rendered unfit to get a living by irdustry."—Sparks's Works of Franklin, vol. in. pp. 314, 316.

FRANKLIN, besides, was President of the first The introduction of slaves .- The negroes brought

FRANKLIN, besides, was President of the first American Abolition Society, that of Pennsylvania, and in the original address of that body, says, Slavery is an atrocious debasement of human na-

JEFFERSON'S works flame with argumentative and rhetorical denunciations of Slavery-in strong contrast with the more tranquil treatment of the subject by less highly-strung temperaments: "Indeed," said JEFFERSON, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His 'justice cannot sleep forever; that, considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revo-· lution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural influence. The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest."

We have here cited a few revolutionary names: we could add no less than fifty-one others of the highest historic names of the Revolution-names that adorned the country from New-Hampshire to Georgia-names that were known before, during and after the Revolution-to swell the old voice against Slavery. But enough. If a stiff-necked generation will not believe living apostles, neithe would they believe the prophets risen from the

But hope ! courage ! energy ! All, then, to the great work of to-day !

In the very sensible letter of Mr. Kenneth Rayner, published in our Friday's paper, strongly urging the Fillmore men of Pennsylvania to join in defeating Buchanan by giving their support to the Union ticket, there occurs the following passage:

"My deaf Sir, you can have no idea how the care people are worried and bedeviled by Loco-recoism, upon this everlasting subject of Slavery agitation. Many of your Northern people, your agitation. "My deaf Sir, you can have no idea how the South agitation. Many of your Northern people, your oraters and your presses, do great injustice to the South, in charging upon the South as a section a purpose to keep alive Slavery agitation. It is the Democratic party, and they alone, that keep the country in this eternal turnoil and confusion about 'niggers,' niggers' The South as a section is not to blame. The conservative men of the South, the reliable friends of the Union at the South those most deeply interof the Union at the South, those most deeply interested in the institution of Slavery, wish for quiet and peace on this subject. They do not desire to force Slavery on any people sgainst their consent. They do not wish to hexard either the Union or their own pernot wish to hazard ethier the Chan or their own per-sonal interest by this endless disturbance and confu-sion. They are perfectly willing to rely for the protec-tion of their rights upon the guarantees of the Constitu-tion, and those scienn, time-honored compromises, which erected barriers, to prevent collisions between the conflicting views and interests of different sections."

And again, toward the end of the letter: The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was tendered

to the South as a boon. In accepting it, the South to the South as a boon. In accepting it, the South acted with bad judgment (as I conceive), but not with averagin intent. The South did not ask for its repeat. The Southern people were content to live under it, and to observe strictly its conditions. In this regard, the South is wronged and misrepresected by the majority of the presess and orators of the North. They daily charge upon the South as a section, the breach of faith involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromiseand many of them would visit their punishment upon the South. All this is wrong, unfair, unjust, untrue. the South. All this is wrong, unfair, unjust, untrue. It was the Democratic party that did the deed—it is the Democratic party that deserve their consures—it is the Democratic party that should be visited with their pun-We have not the least doubt of the fact stated by

Mr. Rayner, that the "conservative men of the South, the reliable friends of the Union at the South, those most deeply interested in the institution of Slavery, wish for quiet and peace on 'this subject" of Slavery. Common sense teaches that it cannot be otherwise. Conservative men, friends of the Union, men of property, can have nothing to gain by the inauguration of fraudulent breaches of solemn compromises, of gutta percha and assassination, of intrusive voting, ballot-box stuffing, bogus legislation, robbery, arson and murder, as ordinary party operations. Still, we put it to Mr. Rayrer to say-what right have these 'conservative men of the South," these "friends of the Union;" these right-feeling and well-intending holders of slave property, to complain that, in our political estimate of the South as a whole, we make no account of them, so long as they suffer themselves to be ridden over, trampled under foot, and frightened into silence by a pack of noisy I greedy politicians, with a mob of ignorant sull end toast their shins by the fire when the country

ferecious blackguards at their books ! Mr. Rappar himself thus graphically describes [the social and

political condition of the Souta:

"It has got to be a common thing here is the Souta for the most true and reliable men among us to be deponenced as 'unsound on the Slavery question;' it is ctured with Abelitionism,' by these contemptible party hucksters, that could be bought by any Abelitionist at the North any day in the year for much less than the price of an ordinary negro. The worst case than the price of an ordinary negro. The worst case than the price of an ordinary negro. tionist at the North any day in the year for much less than the price of an ordinary negro. The worst ensmiss of the South and of her institutions are here in our midst. They are those who use this question of Slavery for mere political effect—who, rather than is it be at peace, keep it in constant commotion, as a means of enabling them to hold on to the spoke of the

Nor is even this the worst of it:

" In the bubbling and boiling of the waters of strif-In the bubbling and soming of the wa'ers of stricthe very freth and scum of the social elements are floating the surface of the political cauldron. Error here in the South, the Democratic leaders are endeavating to organize a reign of terror, by putting under the ban of public opinion, and demonating as not true to the South, every man who dares to expose their double dealing on the question of Slavery and their treasonable designs against the integrity of the Union.

Such is the picture of things at the South given by Mr. Rayner himself. Now, in speaking of the South, Northern orators and presses of course must refer to the ruling portion of it. The men who at this moment present themselves to Northern minds as the embediment of the South, and justly so, are not such men as Kenneth Rayner, but such men as Gov. Wise and Bully Brooks.

Precisely the same game is now playing at the South which was played there half a century ago by much the same class of demagogues-and the success of which gave its beginning to the slaveholding ascendency-but with this difference: that the object then was to overthrow the system of policy which Washington, sustained by the Northern States, had inaugurated; while the object now is to strengthen and perpetuate the system of policy which Franklin Pierce has introduced. There is also a slight difference in the method employed to discredit and destroy the influence of the conservative portion of the community-the real friends of the Union. Then they were charged with being menarchists, aristocrats, not orthodox on the Declaration of Independence and the rights of man; now they are assailed with suspicions of lukewarmness toward, or hostility to, the institution of chattel Slavery. To all really conservative men who recken themselves followers of Washington, we recommend the perusal, in connection with the above extracts from Kenneth Rayner, of the following extracts from a letter from Washington, addressed, in 1799, to Patrick Henry, urging him to come forward as a candidate in opposition to the original promulgators of the doctrine and policy of nullification and the original founders of the existing Southern ascendency:

" It has been said that the great mass of the citizens of "It has been said that the great mass of the citizens of this State [Virginia] are well affected, notwithstanding, to the General Government of the Union; and I am will-ing to believe it—nay, do believe it; but how is this to be reconciled with their choice of Representatives, both to Congress and their State Logislature, who are opposed to the General Government, and who, by the tendensy of their measures, would destroy the Union? Some among us have endeavored to account for this inconsist-ency, but, though convinced themselves, they are unency; but, though convinced themselves, they are un-able to convince others, unacquainted with the internal

ency, but, though convinced themselves, they are unable to convince others, unacquainted with the internal policy of the State.

"One of the reasons assigned is that the most respectable and best-qualified characters among us will not come forward. Easy and happy in their circumstances at home, and believing themselves secure in their liberties and proposty, they will not forsake their occupations, and engage in the turmoil of public business, or expose themselves to the calumnies of their opponents, whose weapons are detraction.

"But at such a crisis as this, when everything deared valuable to us is assailed:

"when measures are systematically and pertinaciously pussed which must eventually dissolve the Union or produce coercion: I say, when these things have become so obvious, ought characters who are best able to resonately country from the pending evil to remain at home! Rather, ought they not to come forward, and by their talents and influence stand in the breach which such country, and oppose the widening of it?

"There are, I have no doubt, very many sensible men who oppose themselves to the torrent, that carries away others who had rather swim with than stem it, without an able pilot to conduct them; but these are neither old in legislation nor well known in the committy. Your weight of character and influence in the House of Representatives would be a bulwark against present. It would be a rallying point for the timid and present. It would be a rallying point for the timid and points.

uch dangerous sentiments as are delivered there at resent. It would be a rallying point for the timid and an attraction for the wavering. In a word, I conceive present. It would be a ranying point for the time say an attraction for the wavering. In a word, I conceive it to be of immense importance, at this crisis, that you should be there; and I would fain hope that all minor considerations will be made to yield."

The appeal thus made by Washington to Henry was not in vain. That aged patriot entered zealous ly into the canvass; but his death, which occurred within a short time of that of Washington, speedily deprived the country of his services. But, though long since dead, these patriots still speak to us; and, as they devoted the last remnant of their lives to the strenuous resistance of a demagoguic party which rested itself on the double support of threats of disunion and of calumnious charges against their opponents, so at this moment, let every sincere and patriotic admirer of Washington and Henry give at least his vote against a demagogio, office-grasping party, which, while it employs the same detestable means, is, in case of success, infinitely more to be dreaded and feared. In such a crisis as this, we would fain hope with Washington "that all minor considerations will be made to

The Rev. Henry W. Bellows last Sunday preached a Sermon on our Political Duties, wherein he fairly met the bugaboo of Disunion, saying that. as between the opposite dangers of Disunion and Slavery Extension, we ought rather to brave the former, since Disunion is not primarily a question of morality or of humanity, while Slavery Extension is both. He never intimated a desire or wish for Disunion-quite the contrary-but only that, if he were compelled to choose between this and

Slavery-Extension, he would not choose the latter. That this position should have been perverted and misstated by The Express was a matter of course. We should have been disappointed if it had not been made the basis of several falsehoods in that paper. But we were a little surprised to find a leader on it in The Commercial Advertiser, headed: "The Disguise Removed-Disunion Advocated."

And that paper gee on to say: "So then, at length, though too late for patriotic men to mount their watch-towers and sound the slare in time to prevent all the evil that is threatened the urtain is lifted that concealed the real design, the mask is taken off, the disguise is removed, and we now what Republicanism means. It MEANS DIS UNION, confessedly.

-Perhaps this looks fair to The Commercial; but to us it seems rank, atrocious deception and misrepresentation. Those who have read Dr. Beilows's Sermon-that is, our readers, but not The Commercial's-can fairly judge between us.

Don't be kept from the polls by rain to-day. The Buchaneers count greatly on the prospect of that; disappoint them. Let them know that you are made of different stuff from their old antagonists of the Whig party. If you haven't the virtue to go and vote in a smart shower, you are not fit to fight the battle of Freedom. Every Border Ruffian will be out, though it pour pitchforks and fire. If Slavery can inspire her devotees with so ardent a spirit, shall the friends of Liberty be lukewarm